

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

|               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| Historic name | The Yard |
|---------------|----------|

Other names/site number **VDHR File No. #008-0135**

|                 |                         |        |      |          |     |                     |       |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------|------|----------|-----|---------------------|-------|
| Street & number | 381 Old Greenhouse Road |        |      |          |     | Not for publication | N/A   |
| City or town    | Hot Springs             |        |      | vicinity | N/A | state               | VA    |
| Code            | VA                      | county | Bath | code     | 017 | zip                 | 24445 |

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this   x   nomination        request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property   x   meets        does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant        nationally        statewide   x   locally. (        See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources**

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
(\_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet

\_\_\_\_\_ Determined eligible for the  
\_\_\_\_\_ National Register

Signature of Keeper

See continuation sheet

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_ Determined not eligible for the  
\_\_\_\_\_ National Register

Removed from the National Register

Other (explain):

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ Private  
☐ Public-local  
☐ Public-State  
☐ Public-Federal

### Category of Property (Check only one box)

☒ Building(s)  
☐ District  
☐ Site  
☐ Structure  
☐ Object

### Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| <u>3</u>     | <u>0</u> Buildings  |
| <u>0</u>     | <u>0</u> Sites      |
| <u>0</u>     | <u>0</u> Structures |
| <u>1</u>     | <u>0</u> Objects    |
| <u>4</u>     | <u>0</u> Total      |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of an MPL.) N/A

## 6. Function of Use

### Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling  
DOMESTIC Secondary structure

### Current functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling  
DOMESTIC Secondary structure

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS; Tudor Revival

### Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation CONCRETE  
Roof STONE: Slate  
Walls STUCCO  
STONE: Sandstone  
Other BRICK (chimney)

**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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National Park Service

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register Listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations** (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions) Architecture

**Period of Significance** 1925

**Significant Dates** 1925

**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

**Cultural Affiliation** N/A

**Architect/Builder** C.W. Short, Jr.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file** (NPS)

- ☐ Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ Previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ Designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ Recorded by Historic American engineering Record #

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**Primary Location of Additional Data**

☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 12.206 acres

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

X See Continuation Sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

Name/title: Beth Scripps

Organization: Frazier Associates Date May 3, 2006

Telephone

Street & Number: 213 N. Augusta Street e 540-886-6230

City or Town: Staunton State VA Zip Code 24401

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs** Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (check with the SHPA or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner** (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Charles S. Wilson, Jr. and Rebecca L. Wilson

Telephone

Street & Number: P.O. Box 508 e 540-839-3553

City or Town: Hot Springs State VA Zip Code 24445

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**SUMMARY DESCRIPTION**

The Yard is a 1925 Tudor Revival country estate constructed of stone and half-timbered stucco, capped by a slate-clad gable roof and punctuated by leaded glass casement windows and doors. It is situated on a small hill overlooking The Homestead resort and the Town of Hot Springs in Bath County, Virginia. Designed for Fay Ingalls, Jr. and his wife, The Yard was fashioned around the couple's love of sporting traditions especially fox hunting. The Yard also was designed to serve the owners well as a house for entertaining as Mr. Ingalls was the president of the Virginia Hot Springs Company and oversaw the operations of the Homestead resort while living at The Yard. To serve these purposes, architects Stanley Matthews and C.W. Short, Jr. chose a house plan that features an inner courtyard surrounded on three sides by two-story, one-room-deep wings. On the remaining side, the height of the wing is reduced to one story, thereby preserving the countryside view from the second-story courtyard porch. Fifteen bedrooms provided ample space for overnight guests, and hitching posts in the inner courtyard allowed foxhunters to come inside after the hunt. Secondary resources located on the twelve-acre site include stone gate posts, a kennel/cottage, and a stone shed near the front door of the main house, all contributing resources.

**Detailed Description**

**SITE**

The house sits on a level site, elevated above the town of Hot Springs and situated to its southwest. The site is due west of The Homestead resort. Driveways from Route 220 and Old Greenhouse Road lead up Little Mountain. From the Old Greenhouse Road entrance, a split rail fence with integral stone gateposts and Tudor-gabled caps marks the beginning of the property and foreshadows the architecture of the house. This fence continues to the south of the paved driveway, while a small kennel/cottage is located to the north of the drive. From US Route 220 the property is accessed via a stone gate and winding paved driveway.

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The house is surrounded by gently rolling lawn to the east and south with manicured paths and lined by low stone retaining walls. The north elevation is wooded and the west elevation is primarily paddock/pasture. Plantings include boxwood and lilac that enhance indigenous species of deciduous and evergreen trees.

**EXTERIOR**

The design of The Yard is attributed to C.W. Short, Jr., architect with the Cincinnati firm of A.C. Denison/Matthews and Denison, and is a masterfully designed rendition of the Tudor Revival style adapted for the lifestyle of the owner and to take advantage of the natural beauty of its surroundings. Constructed primarily of irregularly coursed fieldstone, stuccoed half-timbered insets call attention to the second story on both interior and exterior elevations. Banks of leaded glass casement windows make advantageous use of the natural light afforded by the one-room depth of the house's plan. Relief from the straight lines of the intersecting slate-clad gabled roofs and the right angles of adjoining wings is found in the northeastern corner of the inner courtyard. In this location a cylindrical fieldstone stair tower rises, accessed only from the entry hall on the interior of the house. Its leaded glass, twelve-light, single casement windows follow the stair's rise and then ring the tower on its second story.

**West Elevation**

The one-story, west elevation of The Yard witnessed much of the estate's day-to-day activities. The driveway to the house from Old Greenhouse Road leads to this elevation, where a low stone wall encloses an exterior courtyard and parking area. Another higher stone wall provides screening for an exterior work area adjacent to the kitchen and servant's room located at the northern end of this elevation where it meets the west elevation. To the east of these rooms a laundry is located. A gated entry to the courtyard is located between the laundry (to the east of the kitchen

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and servant's room) and to the west of another servant's room, and the garage in the southwest corner of this elevation.

North Elevation

Visitors arriving at The Yard by automobile would have entered from the US Route 220 entrance via a long, winding driveway leading to the two-story north elevation. From the east, the garden wall abuts the house at its northeastern corner. The two-story library space that occupies the northeastern corner of the house is punctuated on the north elevation by two composite windows featuring stacked pairs of twelve-by-twelve casements with a pair of nine-by-nine casements on top of each, these windows being separated from one another by one of the house's massive stone chimneys. The slightly recessed front door is located to the east of the library. From the uncovered stone entry porch the house is entered through a simple butted vertical board door surrounded by diamond-paned leaded glass sidelights and transom. The entry is flanked on each side by a pair of twelve-by-twelve light leaded glass casement windows which provide light to ladies' and men's rooms that flank the house's entry hall. Continuing west along the north elevation is the dining room, and in linear arrangement, the pantry, and kitchen at the northwest corner of the house.

East Elevation

The east elevation of The Yard is dominated by the living room that spans the length of the inner courtyard and on the exterior elevation meets the library at the northeastern corner. The first-floor exterior elevation is dominated by four pairs of twenty-one light, leaded glass, French doors opening onto a stone terrace and a large protruding stone chimney which provides an inglenook to the interior of the space.

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South Elevation

The south elevation faces the garden. From the west, two en-suite guest rooms are located on this elevation, with an entry and flower arranging area separating this use from the children's playroom to the east of this entry.

Second Level

On the second story, servants' bedrooms are located on the north elevation; the owner's bedroom, a daughter's bedroom and a nurse's bedroom on the east; and more childrens' bedrooms and a bedroom for the governess on the south. The west elevation has no second story.

INTERIOR

Throughout The Yard, the level of finishes varies with the use of the space. The highest levels of finishes are in the rooms used for entertaining; second, the family and guest bedrooms; and thirdly, the servants' areas. Walls throughout the house are finished in rough undulating stucco, conveying the look of plastered stone, floors are tongue-and-groove chestnut, unless otherwise specified, and wood trim surrounds all openings.

Entering The Yard from the front door on the north elevation, it becomes evident that the arrangement of public rooms on the first floor radiates from where the entry hall meets the stair hall. From this northeastern corner of the house, one may enter the dining room to the north or the living room to the east. The northeastern corner room, the two-story library is accessible only from the living room. These rooms display the highest level of finishes of any rooms in the house. The only painted surfaces in these rooms are the stuccoed walls. All wood trim is stained.



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Both the entry and stair halls have stone floors. In the octagonal stair hall, a large circular wrought-iron chandelier hangs over a compass inlaid in the stone floor. Crossing the hall into the living room, which spans the majority of the house's east elevation, the floors change from stone to random-width pegged oak with butterfly/bowtie connectors running the length of the room. The room's long expanse is punctuated with the ceiling's horizontal hand-hewn chestnut beams and a large inglenook fireplace centered on the room's east wall.

The library is accessed from the northeast corner of the living room. Entering the room, stairs lead to a south wall mezzanine level where the wrought-iron railed balcony for the second level also descends. This wall is lined with shelves behind leaded glass doors. Originally these shelves held the Ingallses' sporting trophies, rifles and fishing equipment. These two stairs each take right-angled turns and descend as one to the lower level of the room. Lined with chestnut bookcases on the east and west walls, a fireplace flanked by large expanses of windows dominates the north wall. A hidden door in the bookcases leads to a basement wine cellar. Floor and ceiling designs echo those found in the living room.

The dining room on the north side of the stair/entry hall has random-width oak floors. On the ceiling, hand-hewn beams run the length and width of the room with each of the fifteen resulting sections infilled with random-width oak tongue-and-groove boards. The east and west walls are covered in raised chestnut panels. On the paneled west wall a simple stone mantel surrounds the fireplace, while on the east wall two china cabinets with leaded glass doors flank the opening to the hall.

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A door in the northwest corner of the living room connects to a passage way along which are located the children's playroom and two guest bedrooms. The level of finishes here equals those found in the family areas of the second floor and consists of dark-stained oak trim around windows and doors. Tongue-and-groove hardwood floors are more narrow here than those found in the public rooms. Walls are covered in the same rough stucco, and there is no ceiling molding.

Service rooms occupy the remainder of the first floor. These rooms are visually distinguished from the rest of the house by the use of painted trim around windows and doors.

Main access to the second floor is from the stair hall in the northeast section of the house, although a secondary stair is located between the dining room and butler's pantry. The main stair rises in a circular fashion and features a carved newel post and scroll-sawn balusters. The owner's family rooms are located on the south and east elevations. Of note are closet doors in these bedrooms whose interior faces resemble the Dutch door design often found in stables and barns. Above the door to each room is an operable wood transom, many of which retain their original screens.

The north elevation on the second floor houses seven servants' rooms, and the level of finishes echoes those found in the service rooms on the first floor.

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GATE POSTS

At the main entrance off U.S. Route 220 stand stone gate posts with Tudor-gabled caps matching the architecture of the house.

KENNEL/COTTAGE

A secondary building located near the property entrance via Old Greenhouse Road appears to be a small cottage or gatehouse. Its positioning and Tudor Revival appearance belie its true original use, as a kennel for Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls's foxhounds. Since the original owners' deaths, this small outbuilding has been stripped of its kennel trappings and has been used primarily for storage by successive members of the Ingalls family. In form, it is an L-gabled cottage with a stucco exterior, steeply pitched wood shingled roof, stone chimney and wood casement windows. The interior has a cement floor with integral drains and the walls are exposed studs.

CHAUFFEUR'S SHED

Located in the northwest corner of a small parking area across the drive from The Yard's front entrance on the north elevation is a small shed. Built of the same stone as a short wall that delineates this area and capped by a slate roof in keeping with that on the main house, this asymmetrical end-gabled building with its vertical-board door may have once served as a chauffeur's shelter.

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### SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Yard, situated on over twelve acres in Bath County, is significant as the home of the third and fourth generation of the Ingalls family whose members developed The Homestead resort and the Hot Springs area into a world-renowned resort through their leadership of the Virginia Hot Springs Company. With the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Warm Springs, travel to The Homestead became available to a larger geographic area. The Virginia Hot Springs Company capitalized on this influx of visitors by selling lots upon which to build summer cottages near the resort, especially to wealthy northern industrialists. The Yard, built in 1925, is an architecturally significant Tudor Revival house that represents this new period of affluence in Bath County and also represents a break from the traditional Virginia resort architecture. The Tudor Revival style, popular throughout the country in the 1920s but rare in Bath County, proved a perfect match for the new home of Fay and Rachel Ingalls, a couple with ties to the large cities of Cincinnati and New York rather than rural Virginia. Designed by C.W. Short, Jr. of the prominent Cincinnati architectural firm of Matthews and Denison<sup>1</sup>, the house and its style, often associated with genteel country living, were masterfully adapted to suit the informal sporting lifestyle of the owners as well as the climate of Bath County and provide a landmark property from which to entertain wealthy neighbors and business associates.

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1890 a group of executives of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad (C&O) Railroad, including the Hon. Melville E. Ingalls, formed the Southern Improvement Company to purchase 4,700 acres in Bath County including The Homestead, which at that time consisted of an 1846 hotel, cabins, and bathhouse.<sup>2</sup> This parcel was situated halfway between the endpoints of the C&O Railroad, Cincinnati and Norfolk. Between 1891 and 1893, the newly formed management entity, Virginia Hot Springs Company, completed a branch of the railroad from Covington to Hot

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Springs. Also, at this time, a new hotel was constructed near the station, a powerhouse was built, and a six-hole golf course was put into play. Other modern amenities continued to be added to this warm weather resort through the close of the century including a European-style bathhouse, a casino, and a dance hall. The majority of this complex burned in 1901 but was rebuilt and reopened in 1902 as a year-round resort. The Homestead now attracted a clientele that had previously traveled to Europe to “take the waters.”

M.E. Ingalls of Cincinnati moved his family to Hot Springs in 1892, in hopes of improving the health of a sick child.<sup>3</sup> The house he built for his family was called Ingallston or Ingallscote until inherited by his son, M.E. Ingalls, Jr. in 1914, at which point the name was changed to Fairacre.<sup>4</sup> It was also in 1914 that M.E. Ingalls, Jr. bought controlling interest in the Virginia Hot Springs Company from fellow investor, J.P. Morgan, Jr.<sup>5</sup> In 1922, M.E. Ingalls, Jr. died unexpectedly and Fay Ingalls, Jr. was named to succeed him. Moving to Hot Springs from New York, Fay and his family lived at The Homestead for two years,<sup>6</sup> then rented the house of Seth Barton French (a Morgan partner)<sup>7</sup> for a year before selling their house in Long Island and moving into a newly constructed The Yard.<sup>8</sup>

The parcel of land on which The Yard was built was sold to Fay Ingalls, Jr.’s wife, Rachel, by the Virginia Hot Springs Company, owners of The Homestead resort, in January 1925 for \$6,851.<sup>9</sup> It was part of the same land purchased by the Virginia Hot Springs Company’s predecessor, the Southern Improvement Company, in January 1891. This sale came with restrictions including the prohibition of the land’s use for the construction of a boarding house/hotel, a place for the “sale of wine, cider, or any spirituous, intoxicating, malt, or fermented liquor, or any mixture of them” or the business of a blacksmith, butcher, tanner, soap manufacturer, liveryman, or any other manufacturing, commercial or other business. In short, the said land was to be used “solely for RESIDENTIAL

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PURPOSES.” The deed of sale also stipulated that a dwelling house must be constructed within one year and “built in conformity with the plans submitted to and approved by the President or Vice-President” of the Virginia Hot Springs Company.<sup>10</sup> The Yard is most likely the work of architect C.W. Short, Jr. (1884-1954) of the Cincinnati firm of Matthews and Denison (1919-1941).<sup>11</sup> The work of this firm included commissions for residences and farms, including their outbuildings, as well as churches, schools, hospitals, libraries and a country club. Principal Stanley Matthews, a Princeton graduate, was primarily involved in public-sector projects and housing for the underprivileged. Columbia graduate Archibald Campbell Denison was an early advocate of planned communities and established the department of architecture at Ohio University.<sup>12</sup>

C.W. Short, Jr. was a Cincinnati native whose ancestors settled in Virginia in the mid-seventeenth century. His ancestor John Cleve Symmes arranged a syndicate in 1794 to purchase approximately 250,000 acres in southwestern Ohio (Hamilton, Butler and Warren counties) referred to as the Symmes or Miami Purchase. An association between the Ingalls and Short families can be traced to the previous generation as C.W. Short, Sr. and M.E. Ingalls were founding benefactors of the Cincinnati Art Museum and supporters of the Cincinnati Exposition of 1880.<sup>13</sup>

C.W. Short, Jr. graduated from Harvard in 1908 and interned for two years with the Boston office of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, most noted for their design of the military academy at West Point (1904). From Boston, Short went abroad and was associated with the London firm J. D. and P. Coleridge from 1910-1914. In 1912, he married the Countess Camilla Hoyos. Business directories show he returned stateside and was working in New York between 1915 and 1921 and in the late 1920s. Between 1921 and 1923 he again traveled abroad and studied in Europe, returning to establish an architectural practice in his native Cincinnati in 1923.<sup>14</sup> It was at this time that he became a consulting architect to the Virginia Hot Springs Company and the Camargo Realty Company, developers

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of the Indian Hills neighborhood outside of Cincinnati. This picturesque neighborhood became popular in the 1920s as a summer retreat for wealthy Cincinnatians who commissioned large estates in a variety of revival styles, some with accompanying barns to support their hobbies of polo and foxhunting.<sup>15</sup> It is likely that Fay and Rachel Ingalls felt at home with this well-traveled Cincinnati architect with ties to both the Ingalls family and the architecture and lifestyle they wished to translate to their new home in Bath County, Virginia.

Architecturally, The Yard is fluent in the vocabulary of the Tudor Revival style, a popular style for grand manor houses of the 1920s. Its design around an inner courtyard with cylindrical stair tower and recessed two-story porch, while functional for the uses of the Ingallses, also connects it to the style's roots in late medieval England. Its asymmetrical stone and half-timbered stucco exterior is punctuated by groupings of tall, narrow, multi-paned, leaded glass casement windows and French doors to take advantage of the Bath County climate. The steeply pitched gable roofs intersect with one another forming cross gables at the house's four corners, while these massive facades are broken by projecting bays, chimneys and overlapping gables with varied eave-line heights. The interior of The Yard continues elements of the style with exposed ceiling beams, use of heavy decorative wrought iron, simple unpainted wide wood trim and wide, pegged oak floors.

Of particular note is one of the construction materials used in building The Yard. Among Fay Ingalls, Jr.'s early ventures in Hot Springs was the clearing of dead blighted chestnut trees due to the potential fire hazard they posed. In the early 1920s there was no market for chestnut, as it was not considered valuable lumber. Although hundreds of carloads were shipped out of the valley, Mr. Ingalls chose to construct much of The Yard with this readily available source of lumber.<sup>16</sup>

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Current owners, Charles and Rebecca Wilson bought the property from the Ingalls family in 2000. Their respectful restoration efforts will ensure that this important example of Tudor Revival architecture in Bath County is protected for years to come.

**ENDNOTES**

1. *Country Life* article, undated.
2. National Register Nomination. The Homestead, Bath County, Virginia.
3. Ingalls, Fay. *The Valley Road*, 51.
4. Ingalls, Fay. *The Valley Road*, 157.
5. Ingalls, Fay. *The Valley Road*, 155.
6. Ingalls, Fay. *The Valley Road*, 248.
7. Ingalls, Fay. *The Valley Road*, 79.
8. Ingalls, Fay. *The Valley Road*, 248.
9. Bath County Deed Book 35, page 58.
10. Bath County Deed Book 35, page 58.
11. Bath County Deed Book 35, page 58.
12. *Country Life* article, undated.
13. Manuscript Collections MSS517 - Matthews and Denison and MSS AD41 - Matthews, Stanley. Cincinnati Historical Society Library, Cincinnati.
14. <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/oh/oh-footsteps/1999/july/V99-516.txt>
15. <http://www.indianhill.org/History/default.htm>
16. Ingalls, Fay. *The Valley Road*, 193.



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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Major Bibliographical References**

Bath County Historical Society. *The Bicentennial History of Bath County, Virginia 1791-1991*. Marceline, MO: Heritage House Publishing, 1991.

Holden, Arthur C. and Sexton, R.W. *American Country Houses of Today*. New York: Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc. 1930.

*Country Life* article, undated.

Ingalls, Fay. *The Valley Road*. Cleveland and New York: The World Publishing Company. 1949

Lewis, Charlene M. Boyer. *Ladies and Gentlemen on Display: Planter Society at the Virginia Springs, 1790-1860*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 2001.

Reniers, Perceval. *The Springs of Virginia: Life, Love, and Death at the Waters 1775-1900*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1941.

Manuscript Collections MSS517 - Matthews and Denison and MSS AD41 - Matthews, Stanley. Cincinnati Historical Society Library, Cincinnati.

<http://www.indianhill.org/History/default.htm>

<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/oh/oh-footsteps/1999/july/V99-516.txt>

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**UTM References**

|    |    |         |          |
|----|----|---------|----------|
| 1. | 17 | 602245E | 4205480N |
| 2. | 17 | 602360E | 4205460N |
| 3. | 17 | 602415E | 4205520N |
| 4. | 17 | 602500E | 4205490N |
| 5. | 17 | 602465E | 4205280N |
| 6. | 17 | 602260E | 4205280N |
| 7. | 17 | 602200E | 4205400N |

**Verbal Boundary Description**

Tax Parcel 83-13, is delineated by solid line on the accompanying map "Boundary Survey of The Yard, 2002" which is found in the records of the Valley Springs Magisterial District, Bath County, Virginia and a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated property includes the entire tax parcel currently associated with The Yard known as #83-13 and containing 12.206 acres.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**The Yard  
Bath County, VA**

**Section** Photographs **Page** 15

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All digital photographs are of:

The Yard, DHR File # 008-0135  
Hot Springs, Bath County, VA  
Photographed by: Beth Scripps, 2006

Electronic Images stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia

- Photo 1 of 22. View of entrance to property from Old Greenhouse Road, looking east
- Photo 2 of 22. View of kennel/cottage from Old Greenhouse Road drive, looking north
- Photo 3 of 22. View of house from Old Greenhouse Road drive, looking east
- Photo 4 of 22. View of house from U.S. Route 220 drive, looking west
- Photo 5 of 22. View of house west (service) elevation, looking east
- Photo 6 of 22. Partial view of north (front) elevation of house, looking southeast
- Photo 7 of 22. Partial view of north (front) elevation of house, looking southwest
- Photo 8 of 22. View of east (side) elevation of house, looking west
- Photo 9 of 22. View of south (rear) elevation of house, looking north
- Photo 10 of 22. Northwest chimney with year of construction, looking northwest
- Photo 11 of 22. Stair tower from inner courtyard, looking northeast
- Photo 12 of 22. Living Room fireplace/inglenook, looking east
- Photo 13 of 22. Mantel plaque in library, looking south
- Photo 14 of 22. South wall of Library with mezzanine stairs, looking south towards Living Room
- Photo 15 of 22. Wrought-iron Dining Room radiator covers on north wall, looking north
- Photo 16 of 22. Dining Room chestnut ceiling and wall detail, looking northwest
- Photo 17 of 22. Chestnut random-width pegged floor in Living Room
- Photo 18 of 22. Newel post and balustrade for main stair in tower, looking east
- Photo 19 of 22. Leaded-glass triple casement bay window on east elevation, looking east
- Photo 20 of 22. Typical bedroom (windows/wall finish)
- Photo 21 of 22. Typical bedroom (doors)
- Photo 22 of 22. View of chauffeur's shed looking, north